

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 806.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1802.

[Vol. XV.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckinridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

*Continued from our last.*

[Mr. Tracy in continuation.]

In the British government the legislature is omnipotent to every legislative effect, and is a perpetual convention for almost every constitutional purpose.—Hence it is easy to discern the different parts which must be assigned to the judiciary in the two kinds of government.—In England the executive has the most extensive powers; the sword or the military force; the right of making war, & in effect the command of all the wealth of the nation, with an unqualified vote to every legislative act. It is therefore rational for that nation to prefer their judiciary completely independent of their sovereign. In the United States the caution must be applied to the existing danger; the judiciary are to be a check on the executive, but most emphatically to the legislature of the union, and those of the several states. What security is there to an individual, if the legislature of the union or any particular state, should pass a law making any of his transactions criminal which took place anterior to the date of the law? None in this world, but by an appeal to the judiciary of the United States, where he will obtain a decision that the law itself is unconstitutional and void, or by a resort to revolutionary principles, and exciting a civil war.—With a view to those principles, and knowing that the framers of our constitution were fully possessed of them, let us examine the instrument itself.—Article 3d, sect. 1st. “The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish.—The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.”—Are these words in the English language more explicit? Is there any condition annexed to the judge's tenure of office, other than good behaviour? Of whom shall your judges be independent? We are led to an erroneous decision on this, as well as many other governmental subjects, by constantly recurring to Great Britain.—That their courts should be independent of their sovereign is an important object; he is the fountain of honor and power, and can do no wrong; our President, at least for several years past, has been considered the fountain of dishonor and weakness, and if there was any maxim upon the subject, it was that he could do no right. Of course the great object of the independence of the judiciary must here have reference not only to our executive, but our legislature.—The legislature with us is the fountain of power. No person will say that the judges of the supreme court can be removed, unless by impeachment and conviction of misbehaviour; but the judges of the inferior courts as soon as ordained and established, are placed upon precisely the same grounds of independence with the judges of the supreme court. Congress may take their own time to ordain and establish, but the instant that is done, all the rights of independence attach to them.

If this reasoning is correct, can you repeal a law establishing an inferior court under the constitution? Will it be said, that although you cannot remove the judge from office, yet you can remove his office from him? Is murder prohibited, and may you slit a man up, and deprive him of his life, till he dies, and this not be denominated murder? The danger in our government is, and always will be, that the legislative body will become retrograde, and perhaps unintentionally break down the barriers of our constitution. It is incidental to man, and a part of our imperfections, to believe that power may be safely lodged in our hands. We have the

wealth of the nation at command, and are invested with almost irresistible strength; the judiciary has neither force nor wealth to protect itself. That we can with propriety modify our judiciary system, so that we always leave the judges independent, is a correct and reasonable position; but if we can, by repealing a law, remove them, they are in the worst state of dependence.

I have exhausted myself, and I fear, the patience of the Senate, and regret exceedingly that my indisposition prevented me from a better preparation upon this important question. I have attempted to show, that the establishment of a judiciary system for this country is, and must be attended with difficulties, and that the legislature have taken such measures as to a majority of them appeared most reasonable, after much attention to the subject, to cure the evils of the old system, by the substitution of a new system.

And let it be remarked that the law now under consideration, although it modified our courts, is strictly guarded against the violation of the principles I have here contended for. The supreme court is to consist of but five judges after the next vacancy shall happen, and the distrit judges of Tennessee and Kentucky are associated with a circuit judge to perform the duties of circuit judges which duties it is well known they performed ever since the distrit courts were established; and in the clause which increases their salaries they are styled the distrit judges; and all the alterations made in their circumstance, is an increase of duty, and of salary. I have attempted to shew the primary necessity of rendering the judiciary of this confederate government, completely independent, not only of the executive, but especially so of the legislature.

And by advertizing to the words of the instrument itself, I have attempted to show, that the judiciary are secured, so far as words can do it, as well from a circuitous removal, by repealing the law constituting the court of which they are judges, as by any direct removal.

I am strongly impressed with the magnitude of this subject; perhaps the whims of a sick man's fancy have too much possessed me, to view it correctly; but sir, I apprehend the repeal of this law will involve in it the total destruction of our constitution. It is supported by three independent pillars; the legislative, executive and judiciary; and if any rude hand should pluck either of them away, the beautiful fabric must tumble into ruins.

The judiciary is the center pillar, and a support to each by checking both; on the one side is the sword, and on the other the wealth of the nation; and it has no inherent capacity to defend itself. These very circumstances united, may provoke an attack, and whenever power prevails so far as to melt in itself directly or indirectly the power of the judiciary by rendering it dependent; it is the precise definition of tyranny, and must produce its effects. The Goths and Vandals destroyed not only the government of Rome, but the city itself; they were savages, and felt the loss of neither; but if it be possible there can be an intention, like the son of Manoah, with his strength, without his godliness, to tumble the fabric into ruin, let it be remembered it will crush in one undistinguished ruin, its perpetrators, with those whom they may call their political enemies.

I most earnestly entreat gentlemen to pause and consider; I apprehend the repeal of this act will be the hand writing on the wall, stamping *Mene Tekel* upon all we hold dear and valuable in our constitution. Let not the imputation of infatuation, which is cast upon all popular bodies, be verified by us; in adopting laws to day, and repealing them to-morrow, for no reason, but that we have the power, and will exercise it.

This constitution is an invaluable inheritance? if we make inroads upon it and destroy it, no matter with what intentions, it cannot be replaced, we shall never have another.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1802.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia.—I feel some degree of embarrassment in offering my sentiments on a subject so fully and so ably discussed. I believe that the ground

taken by my friend from Kentucky has not been shaken by any arguments urged in opposition to the resolution on the table. Yet as some observations have been made, calculated to excite sensibility not here, but abroad; as they appear to have been made with a view to that end; and as an alarm has been attempted to be excited on constitutional grounds, I think the observations ought not to go unnoticed.

I agree with gentlemen that it is important in a well regulated government that the judicial department should be independent. But I have never been among those who have carried this idea to the extent, which seems at this day to be fashionable. Though of opinion that each department ought to discharge its proper duties free from fear of the others, yet I have never believed that they ought to be independent of the nation itself. Much less have I believed it proper, or that our constitution authorizes our courts of justice, to control the other departments of the government.

All the departments of a popular government must depend in some degree on popular opinion. None can exist without the affections of the people and if either be placed in such a situation, as to be independent of the nation it will soon loose that affection which is essential to its durable existence.

Without, however, going into an enquiry of what kind of organization is most fit for our tribunals, without enquiring into the fitness of making the judges independent for life, I am willing to enter into a consideration, not of what ought to be, but of what is. Whatever opinion I may individually entertain of the constitution, relative to the judiciary, fitting here under that the constitution, I am bound to observe it as the charter under which we are assembled.

When I view the provisions of the constitution on this subject, I observe a clear distinction between the supreme court, and other courts. I am sensible that when we come to make verbal criticisms, any gentleman of a sportive imagination may amuse our fancies by a play upon words. But this is not the way to get rid of a genuine construction of the constitution. With regard to the institution of the supreme court the words are imperative; while with regard to inferior tribunals they are discretionary. The first shall; the last may be established. And surely we are to infer from the wise sages that formed that constitution, that nothing was introduced into it in vain. Not only sentences, but words and even points elucidate its meaning. When, therefore, the constitution, using this language, says a supreme court shall be established, are we not justified in considering it as of constitutional creation; and on the other hand, from the language applied to inferior courts, are we not equally justified in considering their establishment as dependent upon the legislature, who may from time to time ordain them, as the public good requires. Can any other meaning be applied to the words “from time to time”? And nothing can be more important on this subject than that the legislature should have power from time to time, to create, to annul, or to modify the courts, as the public good may require—not merely to-day, but forever; and whenever a change of circumstances may suggest the propriety of a different organization. On this point, there is great force in the remark of the gentleman from Georgia, that among the enumerated powers given to congress, while there is no mention made of the supreme court, the power of establishing inferior courts is expressly given. Why this difference, but that the supreme court was considered by the framers of the constitution as established by the constitution; while they considered the inferior courts as dependent upon the will of the legislature.

We find the phrase from time to time in another part of the constitution. The 3d sect. of the 2d art. says the President shall, from time to time, give to the congress's information of the state of the union. That is he shall occasionally, as he sees fit, give such information. So shall congress occasionally, as they see fit, establish, annul or regulate inferior courts, according as the public welfare requires.

The arguments of gentlemen go upon a mistaken principle. They express the liveliest sympathy and commiseration for this poor, this weak department of the government. They tell us the judges have a vested right to their offices, a right not now derived from the law, but from the constitution: and they assimilate their case to that of a public debt; to the right of a corporation; a turnpike company or a toll bridge. But is not all this reasoning predicated on the principle that the courts are established, not for the public benefit, but for the emolument of the judges; not to promote the interests of the people, but to further the interests of the judges; not to administer justice, but for their personal aggrandizement. I believe that a government ought to proceed upon different principles. It ought to establish only those institutions which the good of the community requires; when that good ceases to need them, they ought to be put down, and of consequence the judges should hold their appointments to long and no longer, than the public welfare requires.

If the arguments now urged be correct, that a court once established cannot be vacated, we are led into the greatest absurdities. Congress might deem it expedient to establish a court for particular purposes limited as to its objects or duration. For instance the United States has taken possession of the Mississippi Territory, rightfully or not I will not pretend to say. This territory has been heretofore in the hands of various masters, viz. France, England, Spain, and Georgia; and is now possessed by the United States. All these governments except the U. States, made certain grants of land in the territory, and certain settlers spread their conflicting patents over the country. These different titles will open a wide field for litigation, which will require able tribunals to decide upon. Suppose then congress should establish special tribunals to continue for three, four, or five years, to settle these claims. Judges would be appointed. They would be the judges of an inferior court. If the construction of the constitution now contended for, be established, what would the judges say, when the period for which they were appointed expired? Would they not say we belong to inferior courts? Would they not laugh at you when you told them their term of office was out? Would they not say, in the language of the gentleman from New-York, though the law that creates us is temporary, we are in by the constitution? Had we not heard this doctrine supported in the memorable case of the mandamus, lately before the supreme court? Was it not there said that though the law had a right to establish the office of a justice of the peace, yet it had not a right to abridge its duration to five years; that it was right in making the justices, but unconstitutional in limiting their periods of office; that being a judicial officer he had a right to hold his office during life (or what is about the same thing) during good behaviour, in despite of the law which created him, and in the very act of creation limiting his official life to five years.

I may notice another case, more likely to happen, to shew the absurdity of this construction. Congress have assumed jurisdiction over the Mississippi Territory, and have established a court composed of three judges, which court is as much an inferior court, as the circuit or district courts. Of this jurisdiction Georgia denies the validity. The contest is in a train of settlement. Suppose it shall turn out that the United States are convinced of the injustice of their claim, relinquish it, and restore the territory to Georgia, what becomes of the judges? Their offices, their duties are gone! Yet they will tell you we are vested with certain constitutional rights of which you cannot deprive us. It is true the territory is no longer yours. You have no jurisdiction, and we have no power; yet we are judges by the constitution. We hold our offices during good behaviour, and we will behave well as long as you will let us. Is not this a strange situation? You have judges in a territory over which you have no jurisdiction; and you have officers which are perfect sinecures, pensioners for life. Such an absurdity. I am sure the constitution never meant to justify the letter and the genius of the constitution.

Suppose another case. Suppose what I truly will never happen, a war should take place. Suppose that a part of the United States should be conquered, and that we should be compelled, to cede it to a foreign nation. In this district your jurisdiction is gone; your power is gone; the office of a judge is destroyed, and yet the officer holds his appointment for life: This case may be considered as inapplicable to the United States. It may be said that we have not right to cede a state or a part of a state. But I believe a different sentiment has been entertained, and perhaps in this house.

But suppose this event to occur in relation to the territory not attached to a state. Suppose the government should find it necessary, to establish an inferior court in the island of Lake Superior? Suppose it should be the fortune of war to place in the possession of the enemy, one of the states; and the question shall be, will you give up this territory in the frozen regions of the lakes, or suffer the state to remain in the possession of the enemy, you being unable to take it from him? If you give up the territory, your court is annihilated, yet the judges claim a tenure in their offices for life; and this in a country that no longer belongs to you—does not such a result strike every mind as absurd? Is it not apparent, that whatever claim such men might have upon the generosity of the government, they can have no claim to offices that do not exist. Nay, further; it might upon the construction now contended for be inferred, that the constitution forbids you to make a peace upon those terms; that by ceding an inconsiderable territory which you did not want to secure a whole state, you would abolish the office of a judge, which the legislature had there erected; that this would be an express violation of your constitution; and therefore you must leave a whole state in the possession of the enemy, unless the judge would give you leave to make terms by resigning his office.

I believe, sir, that we should not differ much, if we came to a proper understanding of the true principle on which this question depends. If we establish the principle, that from the nature and essence of public institutions, they are made for the good of the people, and not for that of the individual who administers them, we shall experience no difficulty. Gentlemen in speaking of a judge, had emphatically called it *his* office. But, it is not *his* office, but the office of the people. He is only the person appointed to perform certain services required by the public good, and when his services are no longer required for the public good his duties are at an end, his services may be dispensed with, and he ought to retire to private life.

The case had been annihilated to a bridge. But he who builds a bridge does a public good, that entitles him to a growing remuneration for ever. But here the good is temporary. The truth is, the judge is more like the man who collects the toll, and who receives the promise of an annual payment, as long as he discharges his duties faithfully. But a flood comes and sweeps away the bridge; will the toll gatherer, like the judge contend, that though the bridge is gone, and the owner ruined, that he shall notwithstanding receive his compensation for life, though he cannot continue those services for which his annual stipend was to be the compensation and reward.

But it would seem, that the argument urged on this occasion, and the general course of our legislation had been grounded more on the convenience and emoluments of those appointed to office, than on grounds of public utility. First we appointed five judges of the supreme court, divided the United States into three circuits, two judges to ride each circuit, in which with the district judge to form a court. The law fixed the duties and the compensation, and gentlemen of the first character were ready to accept the places. The salaries indeed had been thought high; in some parts of the union they were thought enormous. But a little time passed before they complained of the hardships of their duties; and the law was altered, not so much for public good, as for their personal convenience.—Where two judges were required to hold a court, one was now declared sufficient. Thus you continue their full salaries, while you lopped off half their duties. Shortly after you affixed them under the pension law, inconsiderable duties; and they refused to perform them. Thus while they shewed themselves ready to abate of their duties, they adhered to their salaries. Next came the law of last session which takes away all their duties. It leaves them simply a court of appeals. And what have they got to do? To try 10 suits; for such is the number

now on their docket, as appears from a certificate just put into my hands; and the average number on their docket amounts to from 8 to 10. Thus for the trial of the immense number of 8 to 10 suits, you have 6 judges, one with a salary of 4,000, and 5 others with salaries of 3,500 dollars each.

I fear that if you take away from these judges, that which they ought officially to do, they will be induced from the want of employment, to do that which they ought not to do; and if they have no good to do, they may do harm. They may be induced, perhaps to set about that work gentlemen seem to fond of. They may as gentlemen have told us, hold the constitution in one hand, and the law in the other, and say to the departments of the government; so far shall you go and no farther. This independence of the judiciary, so much desired, will I fear, if encouraged or tolerated, soon become something like supremacy. They will, indeed, form the main pillar of this goodly fabric; they will soon become the only remaining pillar, and will presently become so strong, as to crush and abhor all the others into their solid mafs.

We have been told that no state in the union has presumed to touch the judiciary establishment, excepting the state of Maryland. I will not answer for others; but with respect to Virginia, I will answer for that she has touched it. Her constitutional provision for the independence of the judges is nearly similar to that of the United States, and yet she has established, modified, and entirely put down particular departments of her system.

[Here general Mason went into a particularization of the different changes the judiciary system of Virginia had undergone.]

After the particularization, general Mason proceeded:—

And yet our judges who are extremely tenacious of their rights, did not complain. They thought, as I think, that they should not be removed from their offices that others might be placed in them, and that while they did continue in office, their salaries should be prefered to them. And I believe the whole of our constitutional provision amounts to this; that unlike other officers appointed by the President, they shall not be removed by him; that their salaries shall not be diminished by the legislature; and that while the legislature may continue, any particular judicial establishment under which a judge is appointed, shall hold that appointment in defiance of both the other departments of government. A judge may say, I am not to be turned out of office by the President on the one hand, or starved by the legislature on the other. He may lay to the legislature or the President, and to both of them combined; you shall not turn me out of this office as long as it exists, to gratify your enmity to me or your favouritism to another person; so long as the interest and convenience of the people require this institution, they are entitled to my services, they shall have them, & I will be paid for them to the utmost farthing in spite of your displeasure or caprice.

(To be continued.)

Lexington, February 26.

The following copy of a letter from Dr. Spence to Judge Prentice of Virginia, throws more light on the subject of the Kine pox, than any publication we have yet seen; and gives certain rules to distinguish between genuine and spurious cases, which cannot escape the observation of the attentive practitioner.

Dumfries 30th Oct, 1801.

Sir, Enclosed you will receive a piece of thread recently infected with some vaccine fluid taken from a healthy infant's arm on the 8th day of the disease; and at this season of the year, if not exposed to great heat, I believe it will retain its purity and efficacy for a long time. To enable you to conduct the cow-pox inoculation with certainty, I beg leave to submit a few practical remarks.

The inoculator, when he makes the incision for the reception of the thread, should not draw blood, but if this be unavoidable, he may wait a few moments till the exudation ceases: the inoculated part is then to be covered with a bandage, or sticking plaster, which must be removed in 24 hours. On the 4th, 5th, or 6th day he will see the effect of the operation—and by the 8th there will be a vesicle containing a small quantity of pellucid fluid, but by no means resembling matter or pus.

With the thread I received from the President's physician, I inoculated only three patients, and having found it efficient, I have since continued to inoculate

with limpid fluid taken warm, from a patient's arm; and in doing so I have paid a religious regard to Dr. Jenner's direction—never to take the fluid after the efflorescence, (by which he means a considerable inflammation round the inoculated part,) comes on. The close of the 7th day and the 8th and 9th days, agreeably to the fulness of the vesicle, have invariably been the periods I have chosen. The number of patients of all colors inoculated here at present amounts to more than sixty, and in this number there have not been more than three whom it was necessary to re-inoculate. This success in communicating the disease has been so great, as great as I have experienced in 1791, when I inoculated in this town and its neighborhood upwards of six hundred patients for the Small-pox.

The Cow-pox, in the various stages of its progress, is characterized by symptoms as steady and regular as any laws which govern the animal economy. The history of its symptoms and appearances I have noted with all the accuracy in my power—and short and imperfect as my experience has hitherto been, I think it will enable you to distinguish the true from the spurious disease.

Generally about the 4th or 5th day, I observe the inoculated part a little red and elevated: this increases in the form of a vesicle of a whey-like color depressed in the middle, containing (to use the words of Dr. Waterhouse in a letter to me) a neat crystal fluid, clear as a melted diamond, and pellucid, as a dew drop. This is the proper condition of the Vaccine fluid for the purpose of inoculation; on the 7th or 8th day a beautiful areola appears; on the 9th or 10th day the specific or constitutional fever comes on, accompanied with a rather preceeded by some foresees under the arm, or a swelled gland in the axilla; the brown crust or scab begins usually on the 12th is concave—has a polish and is surrounded with a whitish vesicular ring: under and around the scab there is a core hard, tumid, inflated: when this swelling and inflammation subside, the cuticle affumes rather livid hue, cracks in white looking scabs, and on the 10th or 20th day the scab becomes dry & contracted, loses its polish in the center and is of a dark brown color; on the negro this scab is jet black.

Hitherto, only one of my patients has had the fever so high as to be obliged to go bed for a few hours, and on the patient's arm the efflorescence extended almost from the shoulder to the elbow. I have seen no eruption over the body, nor any of those fugitive pustules round the inoculated part, which are mentioned by some writers on this disease.

Further to illustrate this subject I shall subjoin an extract from the letter, before alluded to, of the celebrated Dr. Waterhouse, who may be justly styled the Jenner of America.

Please to present my compliments to Dr. Hansford, and tell him that if he inoculated with yellow matter, or by his inoculation produced yellow matter: I hesitate not to say that it was not the true disease: nay further if the virus did not lay dormant until the 4th, 5th or 6th day it was spurious. If it occasioned inflammation and a purulent collection of matter by the 3d day—I want no further evidence of its being the spurious, 2nd not the true disease.

"Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Woodville and Lettome, of London, have sent me fresh matter, and continue to fit it by every opportunity. With this fresh supply I have inoculated even since last March, and out of 200 cases, not a single spurious or doubtful one has occurred.

I can enumerate an hundred, who have undergone the test of the small-pox, in this quarter all *all* escaped infection. I am very confident there never was a case of the genuine cow or kine pox, that was ever followed by the small-pox, because it is against one of the eternal laws of nature. I never heard of such an occurrence accurately stated that I could not discover evident traits of the spurious nature; and yet it is not difficult to continue the cow-pox in its genuine state and form. It is true its laws are more delicate than those of the small-pox, but then it only requires a nice observation and a proper use of the eye sight."

I have lately received a lengthy and very lucid letter from Dr. Jenner, in which as to the credit the cow-pox possesses in its native country, he says—“All ranks of society readily embrace the new inoculation from the Peer to the Porter: *Prejudice* that undesirable something which ever for a while has hung heavily on the wheel defined to bring forth any thing new in science, has almost hidden her diminished head, and the vaccine inoculation has decidedly triumphed over the variolous. Through Europe it is now

going with a rapid step; may it as rapidly march over the continent of America.

The lively interest our worthy President has taken in the diffusion of vaccination does him great honor.

That you may be the means of dispensing the blessings of this invaluable discovery among the inhabitants of that part of Virginia where you reside is the sincere prayer of Sir

Your most obedt. servant,  
JOHN SPENCE.

HON. JUDGE PRENTICE.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A Quarterly meeting of the Society, will be held at Mrs. M'Nair's tavern, on Monday next, the 1st of March, at 6 o'clock: when the attendance of the members is requested.

By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Secy.

21st. Feb. 1802.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY OF

MERCHANTABLE WHISKEY,

(If delivered at Frankfort would be preferred.)

Apply to

MACBEAN & POTTER.

Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

BAR IRON—Well assorted.

Whole sale or retail, at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

Lexington, by

BENJAMIN WHALEY.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN TRACTS OF

LAND,

OF Five hundred acres each, situated in the Illinois Grant, county of Clark, and Indiana Territory.—Those tracts are known, on the map of said grant, by the No. 48, 105, 134, 165, 217, 242, & 265. There is no kind of dispute in the titles to those lands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Louisville.

February 24th, 1802.

WORDEN POPE.

20th Nov. 1801.

WILLIAM M' MERRICKS.

20th Nov. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living

in Nelson county, on the road leading from Delany's ferry to Bairdston: two drays, the one a Bay Horse, eight years old, part, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, thus R. S. and on the buttock R. S. Bay, a small white, except some spots about the hoof, fore and after, on both fore and hind legs, and paces. Appraised at 15 1/2 10s.

The other a Rose Mare, judged 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, trots naturally. Appraised at 8 1/2 10s.

JONATHAN HEDGER.

December 9th, 1801.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the town of Henry, about two miles from the town of Henry, a bay horse, eight years old, dark bay, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, thus R. S. and on the buttock R. S. Bay, a small white, except some spots about the hoof, fore and after, on both fore and hind legs, and paces. Appraised at 15 1/2 10s.

JONATHAN HEDGER.

August 5th, 1801.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

August 5th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the town of Henry, about two miles from the town of Henry, a bay horse, eight years old, dark bay, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, thus R. S. and on the buttock R. S. Bay, a small white, except some spots about the hoof, fore and after, on both fore and hind legs, and paces. Appraised at 15 1/2 10s.

GEORGE SHARP.

Bourbon county, January 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke on the third Monday in March, at the house of John Stoner's fork of Licking to meet at the house of John Cope, near Bramblett's lick, to establish the rights and boundaries of an entry and survey of 1000 acres of land in the name of Alexander Lethgow, and to do such other acts and things as I may think necessary and according to law, and so to continue from day to day until I finish.

Original Young.

Attorney in fact for Alex. Lethgow esq.

February 2, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Brush creek, Mercer county, a bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, eight years old, branded on the moun with W, and has a white spot on his near shoulder, has a star and flip, some saddle spots, shod before, appraised to 30l.

Reuben Stinett.

November 15, 1801.

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, referring a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chisel maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I will make an allowance,

and lease to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

BLANKS.

Of every description may be had at this

Office.

### NOTICE.

One of the subscribers intending to set out for  
PHILADELPHIA,  
On the 15th of March ensuing; re-  
quests all indebted to make payment, prior  
that time.

SAM'L & GEO. TOTTER.

12th, Feb. 1802.

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### FOR SALE,

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF

### LAND,

LYING on the Ohio river, about six  
to eight miles below Louisville.—  
The general quality of this land is what  
is esteemed very good second rate.—It will  
be sold in such quantities as may fit the  
convenience of purchasers, and will be  
offered on very moderate terms.—Appli-  
cation may be made to Warden Pope esq.  
at Louisville, or to the subscriber in Lex-  
ington at Mr. Jno. Pottlethwaits.

HENRY PURViance.

Lexington, 17th Feb. 1802.

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### WAGNON's

2

R. B. R A D L E Y

RESPECTFULLY announces that  
he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the  
commodious Brick House and Stables,  
which he lately occupied in this place,  
with a revision of assistants and servants,  
arranged to respective departments;  
which together with that peculiar respect  
shewn himself while with Major Wag-  
non, emboldens him to anticipate a pa-  
tronage from GENTEL GUESTS, ONLY,  
as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

### NOTICE,

I SHALL attend with commissioners ap-  
pointed by the county court of Ni-  
cholas, on the 15th of March next; to  
establish the calls and boundaries of an  
entry of 2000 acres made the 24th day  
of January 1783, in the name of Thomas  
Alcock, near the head of the Buffey  
Fork of Hinkston, in the county of Ni-  
cholas; beginning at a large crooked  
Lyn and Walnut. I shall meet at M'Cor-  
mack's tan-yard and proceed to said be-  
ginning, for the purpose aforesaid.

Wm. SÜDTHUR,

Attorney in fact for

Thomas Alcock.

3t

### BOARDING SCHOOL,

WILL be opened again, four miles  
from Lexington, by Mrs. GRAY, the first  
day of April, at twenty dollars a quar-  
ter, in sight of where the formerly taught.  
The noble commodious, and the water  
pure as any in the state. Those who  
will engage scholars, are requested to  
make early application.

February 12, 1802.

9

TAKEN up by the subscriber, li-  
ving on the Doctor's fork of Chaplain,  
A BAY FILLEY,  
three years old past, about thirteen and  
an half hands high, has a small star in  
her forehead, is not broke or branded;  
appraised to twenty five dollars.

ARON HUTCHINGS.

Mercer, Dec. 19th, 1801.

9

### TO BE SOLD

To the Highest Bidder,

AT Wincheter, in Clarke county, on  
the twenty-second day of March next, A  
TRACT OF LAND, the property of  
David Martin deceased, containing four  
hundred acres, lying on the waters of  
Red river, on Woodford's creek. The  
sale will be in conformity to an act of  
assembly, made for the special purpose; and  
a title-bond from Samuel Estil to said  
Martin, will be the conveyance. Six  
months credit will be allowed, the pur-  
chaser giving bond, with approved rec-  
erty, to

Abcilles Eubank,

Ambrose Eubank,

John Martin,

14t

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,  
A Likely Young

N E G R O M A N,

Named Austin, of a yellow complexion,  
a scar in his forehead, a large flat nose,  
and other scars about him, he is about six  
feet high, well made, about seventeen  
years of age. Whoever secures him, so  
that I get him again, shall have TWO  
DOLLARS REWARD, paid by me.

John Graves.

February 7.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start to  
Baltimore on the first of March, will be par-  
ticularly thankful to his customers, to come for-  
ward and pay off their respective balances.—I  
will dispense with the custom of threatening with  
suits, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them  
notice of his departure.

WALKER BAYLOR

Lexington, January 9.

3t

### BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this this office.

### NOTICE.

I shall attend with commissioners ap-  
pointed by the county court of Montgomery, at  
the beginning corner of an entry of 250 acres of land,  
made in the name of William Smith, near the mill  
of Higgins, on the waters of Grassy Lick, to estab-  
lish the calls and boundaries of the said entry, and the  
survey made thereon; and to do such other acts and  
things, as may be deemed necessary and according  
to law, on the fourth day of March next, and at  
the place above-mentioned, and continue there until  
I have finished.

Original Young,  
Attorney for Wm. Smith.  
February 2, 1802.

### NICHOLAS

### BOOT &

### MANUFAC-

### BRIGHT,

### SHOE

### TURER.



Returns his thanks to his customers for  
their past favors, and hopes by his attention  
to business to merit them in future.  
He begs leave to inform the public in general,  
that he has removed his shop next  
door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Henry  
Marshall's tavern, on Main street.—  
The ladies are respectfully informed that  
they may be supplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much esteemed improvement,  
and superior to the former fashions.  
Other branches of his business is carried on as usual,  
with neatness and dispatch.

Lexington, 12th Feb. 1802.

### WAGNON's

2

R. B. R A D L E Y

RESPECTFULLY announces that  
he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the  
commodious Brick House and Stables,  
which he lately occupied in this place,  
with a revision of assistants and servants,  
arranged to respective departments;  
which together with that peculiar respect  
shewn himself while with Major Wag-  
non, emboldens him to anticipate a pa-  
tronage from GENTEL GUESTS, ONLY,  
as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

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notice of his departure.

WALKER BAYLOR

Lexington, January 9.

3t

### BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this this office.

### NOTICE.

### THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

### LAND

### FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison  
county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little  
Miami river.

400 on Severn's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison  
county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

3t

### NICHOLAS

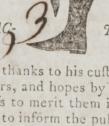
### BOOT &

### MANUFAC-

### BRIGHT,

### SHOE

### TURER.



Original Young,  
Attorney for Wm. Smith.  
February 2, 1802.

3t

WHEREAS, James C. Fraizer late of

Bourbon county, commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, now of Logan county, common-  
wealth aforesaid; did obtain one BOND

bearing date the sixth day of April, 1799;

and payable the sixth day of April, 1803;

from Charles Hedges, & Henry Mathes,  
security, for the payment of said Bond;

the Bond is for the sum of Fifty Pounds

—and whereas the said James C. Fraizer

is not able to comply with his contract,

the same is therefore to forewarn all persons

from taking any assignment on said Bond,

as we are determined not to pay the same

till the said Fraizer does comply with his

contract.

IN CHANCERY.

Feb. 8th, 1802.

3t

Charles Hedges.

Henry Mathes.

Robert Martin & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Martin, not having

entered his appearance, according to the act

of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not

an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the

motion of the complainant, by his council, it is ordered

that the said defendant Martin, do appear

on the third day of March next, and file his

and answer to the complainant's bill—that a copy of

this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes

of this state for eight weeks successively, another

copy posted at the front door of the court house

in Paris, and published at the door of the Presbytery

in Paris, and Sunday immediately after

this order is filed.

A copy—

Tho. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, February 9.

Extract of a letter from President Jefferson,

to a gentleman in Marblehead.

I am happy in your approbation of the

principles I avowed on entering on the

government—Ingenious minds avail-

themselves of the imperfection of lan-

guage, have tortured the expressions out

of their plain meaning in order to infer

departures from them in practice. If

revealed religion has not been able to

guard itself against misinterpretations, I

could not expect it. But, if an adminis-

tration, quadrating with the obvious im-

port of my language, can conciliate the

affections of my opponents, I will merit

their conciliation."

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

Extract of a letter from a respectable com-

mercial house at Havre, to their cor-

respondents in this city, dated Dec. 10.

1801.

It is with pleasure we inform you,

that the intercourse between France and

Louisiana is on the point of becoming

very frequent by the exchange which is

about to be (if not already) made between

the French and Spanish governments.

The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded

by the treaty of peace to France is to be

referred to Spain in lieu of Louisiana,

which is to be put in possession of the

French. Vessels are already preparing to

fall for New-Orleans."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SENATE, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Clinton made a motion that the

Senate would adopt the following resolu-

tion, viz.

Resolved, as the sense of this Legisla-

ture, That the following amendments

ought to be incorporated into the consti-

tution of the United States, as a neces-

sary safeguard against the pernicious dif-

ficulties in the choice of a president and vice

president, and as the most eligible

mode of obtaining a full and fair expre-

ssion of the public will in such election.

1. That the state legislatures shall

from time to time, divide each state into

districts, equal to the whole number

of senators and representatives from

that state in the congress of the United

States, and shall direct the mode of cho-

osing electors for president and vice

president, in each of the said districts,

chosen by citizens having the

qualifications requisite for electors

of the state, and that the districts to be

shall consist, as nearly as may be, of con-

iguous territory and of equal proportions

of population, except where there

may be any detached portion of territory

not of itself sufficient to form a dis-

trict, which then shall be annexed to

some other portion near thereto;

which districts, when so divided, shall re-

main unalterable until a new census of

the United States shall be taken.

2. That in all future elections of Pre-

ident and Vice-Preside

nt the persons voted for shall be parti-

cularly designated by

Resolved, That the President of the

Senate and Speaker of the Assembly trans-

mit a copy of the preceding resolution to

the Senators and Representatives in

Congress from this state, with an earnest

request that they will use their best exer-

citation for obtaining the adoption of the

above amendments or other amendments

substantially equivalent.

[These resolutions passed unanimously

in both Houses.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 8.

The Speaker informed the house that he

had received a confidential communica-

tion from the President of the United States

—the reading whereof was postponed

until the next day.

On Teuday a confidential communica-

tion from the President of the United States

was read with closed doors.

THURSDAY, February 4.

The speaker laid before the House a

letter from the secretary of the navy, en-

closing copies of the failing orders given

to the commanders of the frigate Influent

and brigantine Pickering.

The secretary stated that no informa-

tion had been received of the fate of

these vessels, from which it is inferred

that they were lost in an equinoctial gale.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.

Mr. Davis moved a resolution declar-

## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### On a Lady's Wig.

Cur'st be the razor-maker, cur'st be the prig,  
Who thought upon that greaty thing—a wig.  
Sure 'twas some maney beaſt, ſome ſcaby rogue!  
Who br't a thing to fitty into vogue.  
Had nature made them ſcarce, or were they worn,  
Like a ſtyle, ſo ſtyle, and certainly beaſtly worn,  
But lo! with little hair and that uncurl'd,  
But not with wigs, they came into the world!  
What shame that heſt, that horſes, cows and bulls,  
Should club their tails to furniſh christian ſtuls!  
But what a faſt religioun, the dead  
Can't keep, poor fools, their loſes are their head!  
What think, but ſpreading o'er the midnight air,  
Should a ſunder, creaming for their plauder hair,  
Be the thaving plan, I ſay again,  
Although the banſing of a royal brain!

### ANECDOTE.

A Dutchman wholived at the German Flats, in the north part of New-York, had travelled to Schenectady for the purpose of obtaining an axe from a very celebrated workman who lived in that place. He got one, and as he was returning home, much pleafed with his purchase, he eſcaped a man going up the Mohawk river in a canoe; he immediately hailed him, and requested a paſſage to this man conſented, and took him in. The Dutchman was continually prafing his axe, and viewing it with the greatest ſelf furprize, "I wonder how dat Eliſa, dat we rede of in de bible, did to make iron ſwim?"—He did it by faith, ſaid the man.—By faith—how is dat?—Why, ſaid the man, he believed it would ſwim—and now if you will really believe that your axe will ſwim, I have not the leaſt doubt but it will do. This the Dutchman would not believe; but as the man promifed if it did not, he would give him two others equal in quality, he at length promifed to believe it. He then took up the axe in his hand, and held it over the water—now, ſaid the man you firmly believe—yes, ſaid he, and down funk the axe to the bottom!—"By Got! I thought so!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "now give me de axe?"—The man after laughing heartily, brought his own words as evidence of his want of faith, and the poor fellow had to acq'ueſce; but infiſt'd it was a d—d Yankee trick."

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is diſſolved by mutual conſent, all who are indebted to the faid firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their reſpective baſances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general aſſortment of GOODS, among which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a ſu-  
perior quality,  
BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHO-  
COLATE & TEAS; MALA-  
GA, TENERIFF, OLD  
PORT, SHERRY &  
MADEIRAWINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY  
FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-  
ERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE aſſorted

HARD WARE & CUTLERY aſſorted.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a ſuperior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be ſupplied with any article in the above line on the moſt moderate terms for CASH.

### Wanted Immediately,

### Two or Three JOURNEYMAN COOPERS,

To whom good wages will be given—Also

### Two or Three APPRENTICES

To the above buſineſſ.

A general price will be given in CASH for Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES; And the payment made on the delivery. For particuſles apply at my ſhop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey.

Dec. 7, 1801.

HOG'S LARD, BUTTER & CHEESE,

Will be bought; for which CASH & MERCHANDISE will be given, if delivered in quantities, in all February next, at the ſtore of

MACBEAN & POYZER.

Lexington, Jan. 21, 1802.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, about five miles from Georgetown, a forel horſe, 14 hands 2 inches high, nine or ten years old, a tarr and half fia, bounded on the neck and shoulder, A, one middle foot, and one of conſiderable length on the ridge of the back; has a 7/8 bell, tied on with a rope; appraſed to 211.

W. LEAVY, appraſed of half their duties. Shortly after you affigned them under the penion law, inconſiderable duties; and they refuſed to perform them. Thus while they flewed themſelves ready to abate of their duties, they adhered to their ſalaries. Next came the law of laſt ſeſſion which takes away all their duties. It leaves them ſimply a court of appeals. And what have they got to do?

To try to faſt; for ſuch is the number

which are ſupped of half their duties.

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### NOTICE.

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do more business in town, I think it neceſſary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place all who have buſinesſ with me must attend.

24 J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

### FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at preſent by Mr. Delinor, conſiſting of Two New Two Story

### FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finiſhed, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, with a back door, and a large Room, ſitting room, &c. to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about ten miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of diſpute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known to the purſuer, and will be ſubject to the application to M. Cochrane & Thurlby, merchants of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Danville.

41 J. BURNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801 djj

Woodford County, to wit.

November court of

Quarter Sessions, 1801.

John Christopher, Complainant,  
Against  
Edmund Vaughan & Wm. Warren,

### IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Vaughan, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered that the faid defendant Vaughan, do appear here, on the 16th day of March next, and answer the complainant's bill, and to give him a ſum pro confuſione—that a copy of this order be forthwith interred in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and published ſome Sunday immediately after Divine Service, at the door of Hillsborough meeting house, and another copy poſted up at the door of the court house of this county. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1802.

Tente EDMUND SEARCY, d.c.w.c.

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARÉ, fifteen hands high, well made, ſix years old, tail ſpring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded W. W. on the near shoulder and but tock, was with foal, when the went away.—Alſo, a BROWN HORSE, with a tail, fourteen hands high, well made, ſeven or eight years old, trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horſe was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver faid mare and horſe to Doſt. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, ſhall receive twenty dollars for each.

12 JOHN POPE.

Nov. 1801. wwtw tf.

### 13 CHEAP GOODS.

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their STORE, on Main street, LEXINGTON,

### An Extensive Aſſortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

Conſiſting of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS' & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongſt which, we have just opened a great variety of Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS, CHINTZES & CALICOES, INDIA MUSLINS, BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET, TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto, SCARLET CLOAKS, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TURKEY COTTON,

A general aſſortment of SADDLERY, RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WEST-LEY'S HYMN-BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, TEA Fresh, & of the best quality.

SOUSCHONG, & JOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, LOAF SUGAR & INDIGO.

the op. buying bought a conſiderable ſhare of pell-mell importation at Vendue, purſing matter, pay depend on receiving greater

With the NS that any hitherto fold, in President's ph three patients, credit can be given, on any client, I have fin.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, and for a greater part, Extensive Credits will be given, in annual payments, the purſuer giving good bond and feaſurity; The following PROPERTY I will ſell, from this day forward.

21

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and theſe are large and they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner ſtreet facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The firſt a large two ſtory frame building, in which there is a large well finiſhed ſtore house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, all well finiſhed rooms plaiſered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-fix feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining.

The balance of the building of bricks, two ſtories high; with four houſes, twenty feet square, rented out to diſtinct families; convenient to thofe are two small kitchens—there is a flable and ſmall garden for the uſe of the large building. I have alſo nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—These buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several uſeful additions have been made to them ſince—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Limeſtone—two valuable overſhot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the ſtate, and are now repairing and almost done, fo as to start in compleat order when the leaſon for grinding commences, with the belt Burr and Allegheny flones, rolling ſcrews &c.—The mills in the leaſon for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any perſon inclining to purſue, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boated from Limeſtone. With thofe I will ſell a valuable negroe man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the ſtate, a fine clover and blue græs paſture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indiſputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have alſo for ſale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Wahington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promiſing falt lick, ſuppoſed to have falt water, a small trial has been made, and ſome falt made by a mr. Sherry.

I have alſo two ſmall plantations in Bourbon, that I will ſell—they are moſtly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the firſt quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will ſell at one third its value; the purſuer may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very ſpecial.

Alſo the half of 600 acres of firſt quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and ſpecial entries on the same terms.

I have alſo one thouſand acres for ſale, adjoining lower Mackafee's track, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horſes at per acre; the title undoubted.

I have alſo for ſale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing ſpring on it; a part rich land, and a part indiſſerent, within ſix miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good falt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have alſo for ſale, ſix hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 35 per acre for in cash, or 45 in horſes.

If it will be an accommodation to thofe who may incline to purſue the mills, I will give in an excellent houſe woman, now living in Lexington.

I will alſo ſell a good ſtock of hogs, cattle, ſwars and colts, with the mills.

I will give exceilent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any perſon inclining to purſue, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if ſooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes, and Horſes, will be taken by infalments, as well belt fuit the purſuer.

Application to my ſon John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to mr. David S. Brodricks in Wahington, or to mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown ſel in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the ſubſcriber, either in Bourbon or Wahington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purſue, ſhall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to ſell.

I will ſell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next.

I have alſo one other plantation for ſale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title feaſure.

Any perſon purchasing the mills I will furniſh with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the ſales of flour &c. this reaſon, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen. 4th September, 1801. \*5dtf

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now open-  
ing for ſale, at their Store, in Lexington,  
a complete aſſortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

Well ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeafons, conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens and Glafs Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Callings, Nails, Window-Glafs, Bouling-Cloths, ſuited for Merchants or Country Work—like a wife a ſupply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be ſold at their uſual low pri-  
ces for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

### LOST

By the ſubſcriber, on the first or ſecond day of December, 1800, in William Hill, of Springfield, with feveral other Papers—ſaid bond has been ſeveral times endorsed from one to another. Any perſon delivering ſaid bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.  
Payette, Grav ram, near Morrison's 3  
mill, November 4th, 1801. J.M.T.

### WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

### SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced buſineſſ in Mr. William Rod's brick house, on ſhort ſtreet, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington; where they will ſupply all orders for any thing in the above lines, which they will ſpecially attend to. They hope from their attention to buſineſſ and moderate charge, to merit a part of the public favor.

Jan. 4, 1802.

### JUST RECEIVED

### AND FOR SALE,

At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,  
10 RED CLOVER SEED,  
Warranted good.

December 22, 1801.

### 14 FOR SALE,

### TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of ſuperior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purſuer, and like young Horſes taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the Editor of this paper.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky inſurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive pro-  
posals to insure veſſels or boats of every deſcription, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at ſea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the ſhipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, diſtance, and the goodneſſ of the veſſel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or maniſtēt of the cargo, the port from which they ſail and place of deſtination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

### NOTICE.

### PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the  
SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,  
On Main ſtreet, in Lexington, oppoſite the Public  
square.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL  
CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF  
GOODS,

Just received, now opening  
And For Sale at the STORE OF  
JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802.

ALL those indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note or book account, are moſt eaſily reſolved to come forward and make payment before the 15th day of March next, at which time he expects to ſale for Philadelphia—Those who do not avail themſelves of this notice, may undoubtely expect their accounts will be put into the hands of their officers for collection.

He alſo wants to purſue a quantity of merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which Cash and Merchaſdize will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.